

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE KENDUSKEAG MARKET BANGOR, ME.

VOL. X.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1844.

NO. 162.

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is issued at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due.

The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Five Cents not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the usual charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News-room, Boston, is a agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS, WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

ESTER, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11½ P. M.

TUESDAY, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

THURSDAY, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

FRIDAY, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 7 P. M.

SATURDAY, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.

SUNDAY, via Ellington and Great Works, leaves Boston, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8.

TUESDAY, Thursday and Saturday from 12½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7.

THURSDAY, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 5 to 6 P. M.

FRIDAY, via Sebec, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 6 P. M.

SATURDAY, via Bradford-leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

SUNDAY, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

ALL mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12½ P. M.

OFFICE open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday A. M. to 9 A. M.

C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

INFORMATION WANTED

High Montgomery an Irishman, who left my house yesterday morning. Had on when he left a topographical hat and Quaker clothes. He

was deranged for about two years, and probably left the city. Any one giving information whereabouts will return him to Rufus

house, shall be suitably rewarded.

dec 2 JOHN MONTGOMERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS—SCHOOL BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the above, just rec'd.

at F. F. DUREN'S Book Depository—No. 3, Smith's Block.

REUBINITISM CURED.

DR. HAWK'S Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the only certain

effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Convulsions, &c. In the most severe cases the application was never known to fail. We

have multiplied a volume of testimonials to these

but prefer to have persons call where the

use may be had, and where they can see such

of its efficacy, that would convince the most

skeptical.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and

YOUNG, JR. & CO., formerly Holden's.

now 11 Stwd and w6m.

REDUCTION FOURTEEN IN PRICES—OR NOTHING.

A article that every family must consider in

disposable, when they know its power and

use, and which has heretofore been sold too high

bring it in all classes, has now been reduced

in price, with a view that rich and poor

and low, and in fact every human being may

use it to their comfort; and all who get it shall have

the use of it, as they are not delighted

with its use. We assert, without the possibility of

contradiction, that all burns and scalds, every ex-

posure, all flesh, and all external pains and

aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to com-

fortable heat in five minutes—saving life, limb or

deformity fatal if this is applied, unless the vi-

tal, to appear, in its effects. Enclosed for

Conrad's Natural Pain Extractor," at Comstock

Cols., 21 Cornhill street. Price 25 cents, or

one for 50 cents, and ten times as

good for 31.

For sale by G. W. LADD, and A. P. GUILD.

and YOUNG, JR. & CO., formerly Holden's.

now 20 Stwd and w6m.

MOLASSES, FORK, FLOUR, &c.

100 lbs prime retailing Molasses,

50 lbs clear Pork,

20 lbs Geneve Flour,

20 lbs prime white Beans,

20 lbs Family Butter, together with a full as-

Family Groceries.

—ALSO—

100 lbs Lumbermen's Boots, at manufacturers

100 lbs Moccasins,

10 pairs Canada Leggings,

10 pairs Buffalo Robes,

Show-shoes, etc., etc.

JONES

No. 4 Smith

St.

Cash paid for Furs, Wool, &c.

6d per lb.

Friendship's Offering, and Winter's

Annals for the coming season, Received

2. F. DUREN

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD,

OVER THE KENDUSKEAG MARKET BANGOR, ME.

1844.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1844.

NEW YORK APPLES.

110 BBLs. superior N. York Apples, of various kinds—such as Greenings, Pippins, Julietts, Seckaufler's Gillflowers, etc.—just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & PRINCE nov—27.

FLOUR AND RAISINS.

100 BBLs. New Wheat Baltimore Flour—blue and blk mark Fresh Raisins, in boxes—for sale by MOORE & BUTMAN, Nov. 27. 7 Main street.

MORTGAGE'S NOTICE.

I, JOSEPH CARR, of the city of Bangor, and County of Penobscot, hereby give public notice of my claim by mortgage deed to the Real Estate herein described, and situated in said Bangor, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, and executed by the following named person, to wit—

Joshua Carpenter, a piece or parcel of land lying and being on Jefferson street and Division street, said date dated March 30th, 1832, and recorded April 1st, 1833, book 33, page 344. For a more particular description of said land and mortgage deed, reference may be had to the Registry of Deeds in and for said County: The conditions of the forenamed mortgage having been broken, by reason of which, I, the said CARR, claim to recover close the same—and give this public notice, as the law in such cases provides. JOSEPH CARR. Bangor, Dec. 12, 1843.

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STEAM WORKS.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

A. & E. DOLLE & CO.

CABINET MAKERS,

HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety, and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are,

Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Purées of all kinds. TABLES.

Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke, Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops. SINKS AND WASH STANDS.

Mahogany, Bird-s-eye and Common LOOKING GLASSES, a rich variety and of all sizes.

CHAIRS.

Mahogany stuffed Rocking, a luxurious article—Mahogany, Bird-s-eye, and Curled Maple; stained varnish Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

E. A. & E. DOLLE & CO. are prepared with excellent workmen in all departments of their business, and give their entire personal attention to the practical details of their business. They are prepared to execute every variety of WOOD TURNING and of SAWING WOOD WORK to PATTERNS, such as Pew and Chair Arms, and small dimension stuff of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER BALANCES.

One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balance for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as something superior.

We beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.

PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED.

One of the firm, J. A. WOODCUT, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos and those having them with their patrons shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Terms for tuning \$1.00.

Refer to LORD and COMSTON, CHAMBERS SUMNER HILL, Boston May 26—dlaw wif

REYNOLDS & SMITH,

Drapers and Tailors,

No. 9, (West side) Main-st.

UP STAIRS.

All Garments warranted to give perfect satisfaction and made in the very best styles

If you want a good fitting Coat, Pants or Vest just give us a call.

9 MAIN STREET

J. E. REYNOLDS, S. A. SMITH. d&wtf ap 20

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

HAIR Excessiveness on the upper lip of ladies or hair low on the forehead or back of the neck, can, with the utmost safety and certainty, be removed by the Chinese Hair Eradicator, and that too, without the least irritation to the most tender skin. There are, however, some scores of imitations on this only first and original article. It can be seen and tried before purchasing, and the proprietor will forfeit \$20 to any one if it will not do it, provided it comes from 21 Cornhill street, which is much for 50 cents, and ten times as good for 31.

For sale by G. W. LADD, and A. P. GUILD, and YOUNG, JR. & CO. formerly Holden's.

now 20 Stwd and w6m.

THE SICK HEADACHE.

THIS DISEASE is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally known; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected, or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The American HEADACHE REMEDY, now offered seems to have overcome these difficulties.

Its effects are most powerful and immediate, curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly and innocent as to be used for infants not tested by many of the highest members of Congress, as to require no further proof.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and YOUNG, JR. & CO. formerly Holden's.

now 20 Stwd and w6m.

THE PILSES AND ALL SORES.

HAY'S LINIMENT is known now to thousand hands, as a most extraordinary remedy for these afflictions. It is impossible to tell in a newspaper, in such a manner, as to obtain full credence the effects and benefits of this article, so general is the practice of advertisers of extolling articles of no merit. Such personal reference will be given, as to bring conviction to the minds of the most unfeeling. Will sufferers only ask among their friends, if they have not heard or known its effects, and if they do not hear it more warmly praised than any other salve, let them get it—All fancy or exaggeration is positively excluded from the statements, and it is determined to say nothing of its merits, but what could be fully proved by host of witnesses, in any court of justice. Will you look at the thing and the proofs where it may be had at G. W. LADD'S, A. P. GUILD'S, and A. YOUNG, JR. & CO., formerly Holden's.

3twd and w6m nov 21

—ALSO—

100 lbs Lumbermen's Boots, at manufacturers

100 lbs Moccasins,

10 pairs Canada Leggings,

10 pairs Buffalo Robes,

Show-shoes

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate
and the House of Representatives:

Our system of annual elections will frequently bring into play of high responsibility, persons who have had the benefit of no previous experience in the respective situations they are called upon to fill; and at times will devolve upon new and untried hands the most important political trusts.

In assuming the duties assigned me by the suffrages of the people, I cannot be unconscious of the force of this objection, nor unmindful of the difficulties in myself which it necessarily implies. There are, however, many advantages in the changes which our system of popular elections is calculated to produce. If the State is sometimes temporarily deprived of ability matured by long experience in some particular branch of the public service, a more certain reflection of the popular will, a deeper sense of immediate dependence upon the people they serve, and a nearer responsibility to the tribunal of the public on the part of those entrusted with political power, is created and secured.

Distrusting, therefore, my own ability, I yet enter upon the discharge of the responsible functions committed to me, with a confident reliance upon a disposition honestly and faithfully to discharge them; and with a firm persuasion, that in a resolute purpose of fidelity and zeal in the public service, will be found the safest guarantee for their proper performance.

Among the subjects which will claim your earliest consideration, that which involves the care of our State finances may be regarded as of paramount importance. The large amount of our State debt, and the necessity it creates for the imposition of a heavy tax, at a time when the pecuniary embarrassments of our fellow citizens render them the least able to bear it has occasioned serious uneasiness and anxiety in the public mind, and the community now look with deep solicitude to the proper authorities of the State, for such a wise and frugal administration of its finances as shall lessen, as far as possible, the public burdens.

At the date of the last annual report of the Treasurer, the whole funded debt of the State amounted to about \$1,700,000, redeemable at different periods, and most of it bearing an interest of six per cent. Since that time there has been received from the General Government, under the provisions of the late treaty with Great Britain, the sum of \$150,000; there has been allowed and paid to the Treasurer the further sum of \$217,000, being the whole amount appropriated by Congress in payment of the expenses of our civil posse upon the disputed territory; and of the claim for military services incurred in defending our northeastern frontier, \$76,000 has also been received. These items make an aggregate of \$333,000. There still remains due about \$2,000, some of which will require a new appropriation by Congress before it can be paid; a portion of this balance has been passed upon by the proper accounting officer, and will probably be paid during the present year.

The large amount paid into the Treasury by the Land Agent, with the other ordinary sources of revenue, has enabled the Treasurer to meet all the liabilities of the Treasury during the past year, including the interest upon the public debt; and the whole sum received from the General Government may be available to the payment of so much of the principal.

In pursuance of the Resolve of 24th March, 1843, the sum of \$82,000, consisting chiefly of the six per cent. stock of the State, has been redeemed by the Treasurer; but the terms of the Resolve having limited that officer to the par value of all the stocks, the sudden and unexpected appreciation in the market value of all the safe public securities, has prevented the redemption of any further sums. The Treasurer's Report will therefore show, after meeting all the current expenses of the year, including interest upon the public debt, and the payment of \$62,000 of the principal, the sum of \$833,000 remaining in the Treasury. Assuming it to be the deliberate sense of the Legislature and the people, that the debt of the State shall be extinguished as rapidly as possible, it is unfortunate that a somewhat greater latitude had not been allowed to the Treasurer by the Resolve referred to. A considerable portion of the large amount now in his hands was received early in the year, and had he been authorized to pay a small premium upon the State securities, nearly a year's interest would have been saved to the State. There will become due in February and March of next year, a large amount of the six per cent. stocks, and in 1844 about \$120,000 of the five per cent. will be also payable. It is believed that these portions of the debt may be purchased at a trifling advance, and it would unquestionably be for the interest of the State to cancel these claims, even by the allowance of a small premium, rather than to incur the hazard of investing for so short a period the money on hand. I would therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of so enlarging the authority of the Treasurer as to empower him to purchase upon the best terms, so much of the State stocks as the amount of money now in the Treasury, together with that to be received from the General Government during the year, will enable him to procure.

Should the whole amount expected from the general Government be paid to the Treasurer during the present year, and none of it be appropriated to other objects, as I trust it will not be, upwards of \$600,000 of the State debt may be extinguished. There will then remain the large sum of \$1,100,000 to be provided for in some other way. To meet the interest upon this sum and to defray the ordinary charges upon the Treasury under the present scale of expenditures, a heavy tax will still be necessary, and unless considerable reductions be made in the public expenses, or the means of the Treasury be enlarged by other sources of revenue, no diminution of the present tax can safely be contemplated.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that the whole amount of the State tax, together with all the other incidental receipts into the Treasury, have been but little above the sum required for the expenses of our State government, and the payment of the interest upon the public debt during the past year, and that even in the event of the reduction now contemplated in the principal of the debt, with the same rate of receipts and expenditures, but little would be left at the end of the present year towards its liquidation.

It has been proposed to diminish the calls upon the Treasury, by transferring the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions to the Treasuries of the several Counties in which they may accrue. The advantages of this change are fully set forth in the last annual report of the Treasurer, and the reasons there given in its favor seem to me conclusive as to its expediency and propriety.

From the year 1833, the yearly tax paid by the Banks was applied to the use of the State, and formed a considerable item of income to the Treasury. It was at that time withdrawn from

the general purpose of the Treasury, and converted into an annual School Fund, since which it has been distributed to the towns for the encouragement and support of our common Schools. Under the pressing exigencies of the two last years, it has been proposed to recall this sum for the use of the Treasury; and its reception by the Treasurer would doubtless form an important and acceptable item in aid of his resources. The reluctance hitherto manifested by the Legislature to divert this fund from the laudable purpose for which it has been set apart will not probably be diminished by the improving condition of our finances; and however desirable it may be to increase the means of the Treasury, I do no feel at liberty, under present circumstances, to repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, to reconvey it to its former object.

This view of our finances, showing as it does the existence of a public debt, which, though considerably diminished from last year, is still formidable in amount, with but little available resources or its liquidation, except the sums annually raised by direct taxation upon the people, cannot fail to admonish us of the necessity of a rigid and systematic frugality, in all the concerns of the pecuniary affairs of the State. To discharge the interest upon this debt, and to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, an onerous tax will be required.

To meet these unavoidable liabilities—to preserve inviolate the public faith, and to maintain with honor and dignity every department of the government, the intelligent and patriotic citizens of our State will cheerfully contribute. But while submitting without complaint to these necessary exactions, they have a right to demand that the strictest economy should pervade every branch of the public service—that every expenditure should be narrowly scrutinized, and all unnecessary bounties avoided.

It is believed by many, that the ordinary charge of supporting our State government is much too large, and that a close examination of the different items of expenditure would demonstrate the practicability of a considerable reduction—that there are some offices which might be abolished without detriment to the public interest, and the compensation to others reduced, without injury to those who hold them. To these enquiries I respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature, in the hope that a careful and faithful scrutiny into the public expenditures, accompanied by an inflexible determination to cut off every useless charge upon the Treasury, may result in no inconsiderable saving of the public money.

In the above exposition of the condition of the Treasury, I have made no reference to the sum due from the General Government, under the act of Congress, passed September 1st, 1841, appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for distribution among the States. This sum, amounting to upwards of \$1,000,000, is now in the Treasury of the United States, and unless its reception be authorized by the Legislature, will enure to the benefit of the general government. In the annual messages communicated to the Legislature by my distinguished predecessor, the constitutionality and expediency of this law are elaborately examined, and the policy of the system proposed to be established reprobated with just and well-merited severity. The opinions thus expressed by the Executive were promptly responded to by the Legislature, and such is the universal condemnation it has received from the people, that but few intelligent men of any party are now found to approve it. In declining to participate in this alteration of the national revenue, while such participation would seem to countenance or encourage a scheme so impious and unwise, the government of this State have but acted in accordance with the disinterested and patriotic spirit of the people. Looking, however, to the decided indications of the public will throughout the country, as given in the most authentic form, in regard to the whole series of measures of which this formed a part, may not we be justified in considering the policy of distribution as fully repudiated and abandoned by both government and people? How far, if at all, this may justify a departure from the course heretofore adopted by the government of this State in relation to this subject, the Legislature, in the exercise of its deliberate judgment will decide.

In connexion with these remarks upon the policy of the National Administration, it may not be improper to advert to the unequal operations of the laws now in force for collecting the revenue necessary to its support. The taxes thus levied upon the people, though indirect in their form, are nevertheless substantial and burdensome exactions upon their industry and resources, and when so framed as to bear with greater severity on one portion of the community than another, no more entitled to favor and protection, furnish good ground for remonstrance and complaint; and although the adjustment of these taxes be not within the sphere of your legislative duties, the important bearing they have upon the interests of those whom you represent, will commend the subject to your serious consideration. At the last revision of our tariff laws, the time seemed peculiarly propitious for an amicable and permanent settlement of this disturbing and complicated question; and observing it as I did with deep interest at the time, I could not but hope that those entertaining extreme opinions, upon both sides of this controverted subject, would see the necessity of arranging its details in the spirit of moderation and compromise—so adjusting the duties upon foreign imports, that an adequate income would be secured to the government, and reasonable incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures. Had the advocates of a protective policy then manifested a proper forbearance, it is believed that a tariff would have been formed, which, while effecting its only legitimate purpose of securing a competent revenue, would also have given the manufacturing interest a sufficient advantage over foreign competition.

As the system is now arranged, I cannot but consider it as partial and unjust. Through its influence one branch of the National industry may have been quickened into greater activity, and the capital invested in manufacturing establishments made to render larger profits; but the other, to us more material branches of Agriculture and Commerce, both equally important to the public prosperity, are still languishing and depressed, and without any near prospect of essential improvement. In behalf of these great national interests, little governmental interference has ever been solicited, but justice and good policy alike demand, that they should be crippled and disabled by no partial or unfriendly legislation, or their prosperity impeded by the adoption of a system, the burthen of which fall wholly upon them, while its benefits accrue exclusively to some more favored pursuit.

The insufficiency of the present tariff to afford the necessary revenue to the government, would now seem to be demonstrated, and in its revision by Congress, we may hope, that all the great industrial interests of the country will be deemed equally deserving of attention and regard.

For a particular account of the operations of the Land Office, I refer you to the report of the Agent herewith transmitted. It is gratifying to perceive that the receipts into the Treasury from this department have considerably exceeded the estimate of the Treasurer; and I trust we may be justified in anticipating a steadily increasing revenue from its future operations. The sum of \$55,000 has been paid into the Treasury by the Land Agent; the whole amount expended upon roads under the resolve of the last Legislature, together with the expenses of the commission to locate grants to the settlers upon the St. John, and the cost of exploring and surveying upon the undivided lands, amounting in all to about \$10,000, have also been paid out of the funds realized in that department during the year.

The Legislature of last year, with provident liberality, appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose of locating and opening a road from Letter G, in the second range, upon the

Aroostook river, directly to the Madawaska settlements upon the St. John; but as the expenditure of this sum depended upon the co-operation of the State of Massachusetts to a like extent, only one half of the appropriation has been used by the Agent. With the amount expended, the road has been located and so far made, as to render it practicable for a winter route. The importance of opening a direct communication with these settlements, now within our acknowledged limits, is truly set forth in the last annual report of the Land Agent; there are also other suggestions in that document, relative to the condition and wants of the residents in these settlements, well worthy the attention of the Legislature.

I would also invite your attention to the suggestions of the Land Agent, in regard to the road communicating with Fort Kent, at the mouth of Fish river. This important, and in fact only avenue to our lands and settlements up the upper St. John, is almost impassable except in winter, and as it traverses through the entire length of the public lands, a suitable appropriation for its improvement and repair, would be fully repaid by the increased value it would give to the public property.

The Report of the Adjutant General will advise you of the present condition of the militia. Considering an well organized and efficient militia as an indispensable feature in our scheme of self-government—as sometimes essential to the maintenance of public order, and at other times to the defense against foreign aggression, I lament to perceive the decreasing regard evinced by many of our citizens for its respectability and success. It is gratifying, however, to know that this indifference is not universal; and that, in some sections of the State, vigorous exertions have recently been made to awaken a new and deeper interest in the prosperity of this useful and necessary institution. The earnest and repeated attempts of the State government to improve its condition, and to elevate its character, by legislative enactments, have attested the concern it has constantly had for this important arm of our defense, and may be considered as an assurance that it will favor and encourage every well directed effort for its future improvement.

The Constitution of the United States has empowered the General Government to provide for an uniform organization and discipline of the Militia. Some years since, when our relations with a formidable foreign power were supposed to threaten a hostile collision, this duty was attempted by Congress; and by its direction, a plan was matured for organizing and instructing a portion of the militia of each state at the public expense. The outlines and most of the details of this plan were similar to those before recommended and which had received the sanction of many of the most enlightened and patriotic statesmen of the country. It unfortunately happened, that this plan was presented at a time, when the public mind was highly excited by an ardent political contest, and it was immediately seized upon by one of the parties, as a means of casting odium and reproach upon the other. Among the many topics discussed during that exciting period, none was more prominent than that denominational, in the party vocabulary of the day, the standing army; and such was the persevering and I regret to say, successful clamor raised against it, that the project was abandoned and has not since been revived. It is to be hoped that the attention of Congress will again be called to this subject, and that under happier auspices, a system will be adopted, which will give us the benefit of a powerful and efficient citizen militia, without imposing upon any class of our fellow-citizens any unnecessary or unequal burthen. In the meantime, in any efforts which the Legislature may think proper to make to renovate the condition of the militia of this State, I shall cheerfully co-operate.

The Reports of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison will be laid before you. For a particular statement of the condition and affairs of that establishment, I refer you to those documents. I also transmit herewith the Reports of the Superintendent and Directors of the Hospital for the Insane. That this philanthropic Institution is fulfilling the hopes of its patrons and founders, affording a suitable refuge to those of our unfortunate fellow beings to whom Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, has denied the guidance of reason, and furnishing the means and appliances best adapted to their restoration, must be a source of unmingled satisfaction to every right minded and benevolent citizen. The judicious munificence which founded this humane institution, and the prudent and careful supervision constantly exercised over its management, reflect the highest honor upon all concerned in its origin and progress. That the Legislature will continue to cherish an establishment so well calculated, always to mitigate, and often to remove, one of the greatest calamities which can befall our race, I will not allow myself to doubt.

The attention of the Legislature has upon several occasions been called to the subject of submitting to the people a proposition to change the annual sessions from winter to summer. Believing that a considerable and growing disposition exists among our citizens to favor this change, I again bespeak for it the consideration of the Legislature. Since the great crisis in the momentary affairs of the country, which occurred in the year 1837, the Banking capital of the State has undergone a great reduction; and the amount of capital now invested in these institutions is but little above that which existed prior to the period, when so sudden and rapid an augmentation was authorized by the Legislature. In the general convulsion of that time, some of those institutions were involved in difficulties, by which they were finally prostrated, and others having surrendered their charters, have wholly withdrawn from business. Those which now remain, are in a solvent and healthy condition and most of them have recovered from the losses sustained during the period to which I have referred. They are generally doing a limited and safe business, and, at the date of the last annual report of the Commissioners, had a very contracted circulation.

The losses, which have been sustained from time to time by the public, in consequence of the failure of some of these institutions, have justly excited the jealousy of the people, and induced the Legislature to consider whether some further safe-guards might not be established, which would more effectually protect the community against a recurrence of similar disasters. Several propositions have at different times been presented, all of which seem to look to a general enlargement of the specie basis of the currency, calculated to furnish a salutary counterpoise against excessive issues, and to afford a constant and efficient check to the tendency of paperbank, which those institutions have so often manifested. If, in addition to the restrictions and guards now established, further limitations should be deemed advisable, a considerable foresight would seem to point to their early adoption. The charters of all the Banks will expire in the year 1847, and it is proper, that if any considerable change is intended to be made in the charters, then to be given, the institutions interested should be sensibly admonished of the terms upon which their continuance will depend.

In the wise and happy distribution of powers ordained by our complex political system, subjects of national interest are exclusively confided to the management of the general government. Without the power to direct or control its operations, it is yet not unusual or improper for those intrusted with the local and particular concerns of the States, to express the opinions

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1844: The principal rumor in regard to the Cabinet to-morrow is, that the President wishes to nominate Spencer to the Bench, and Wickliffe to his place in the Treasury; but that Spencer objects, as, in case the Senate do not confirm the appointment, he is out of business entirely.

There was an attempt to stave off the vote to Tuesday next.

Mr. Rhett of S. C. in the course of the day made a second demonstration against the Tariff, introducing a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a Bill to reduce all duties over 20 per cent, and in two years to 20 per cent, with discriminations on

value.

This was rejected by almost two to one, while the Globe thinks it is not to be taken as the sense of the House upon the merits of the question.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to elect a Post Master of the House.

Resolution of Mr. Black, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a Tariff bill for the repeal of the present law, and to establish one for Revenue only, rejected—yeas 63, nays 81.

By Mr. Duncan, instructing the Committee of Safe keeping and Disbursement of the public money, and for the avoidance of abuses connected with Banks. Adopted by an overwhelming vote—yeas 110, nays 53.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to constitute the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis into a collection district, and to establish Bangor as a port of entry.

In the Senate, several resolutions were introduced but nothing of general interest transpired.

Legislature of Maine.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1844.

In the Senate the committee on the state reported vacancies in the 3d, 11th, 12th and 13th districts—accepted.

The two houses went into convention for choice of Senators, and chose for 3d district Ebenezer O. and Ezra French—11th district Nereid Mitchell, 12th district Calen Sawtelle, Harris Gardner, 13th district, Varnum Cram.

In the afternoon the Senators elected apes and were sworn.

The committee on the Gubernatorial votes reported that the whole number of votes allowed by the Committee to have been duly and legally returned from the several cities, towns and plantations in the State for Governor for the current political year are sixty-three thousand one hundred and seven.

Necessary to constitute an election, thirty-five thousand five hundred fifty-four.

That Hugh J. Anderson has thirty-two thousand twenty-nine—Edward Robinson has twenty thousand nine hundred and seventy-three—all other persons have ten thousand one hundred and five.

That Hugh J. Anderson having received the largest and fifty-one votes more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political year.

In the House of Representatives after some important business the Speaker adjourned following as the Committees of the House:

On Elections. Messrs. Allen of Allord, Poage, Bangor, Br. Tracy of Kennebunkport, Merrill, Fairmead, & Elias of Molunkus, Tucker of Sagadahock and Grant of Litchfield.

On Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Hubbard of Portland, Wingate of Sebec, Noves of Greenwood, Thos. M. Vernon, Beadle of West-Brock, Meigs of Gorham, and Loud of Plymouth.

On Finance. Messrs. Chadwick of Portland, M. Wells of Brixton, Blaney of Bristol, Watts of Boston, Ingerson of Danville, Knowles, of Hampden and Hutchinson of Penobscot.

On County Estimates. Messrs. Skilton of Casco, Elizabeth, Stuart of Hollis, Gentee of Noyes, King of Trenton, and Lound of Hartland.

On Bills in the 1st Reading. Messrs. Knowles of Liberty, Hall of Hallowell, Thomas Eden, Barnes of Portland, Emery of Gorham, Remick of Cornish, Tracey of Rome, Fife of Deer Isle, and Coburn of Bloomfield.

On Pay Roll. Messrs. Brown of Hermon, Pease of Bradley, Buck of Bucksport, Campbell of Greenbush, Mower of Vassalboro', Bodwell of Atkinson, Merrill of Freeport.

On Change of Names. Messrs. Goodwin of Ellsworth, Jameson of Friendship, and Wilson of Edgecomb.

The report on the Gubernatorial votes was an animated discussion accepted 91 to 42, adj.

In the Senate Friday, Jan 5, a committee was raised to notify Hon. Hugh J. Anderson of his election as Governor—notice given to the House to meet in convention for qualifying the Governor.

Weekly Courier.

The large weekly Courier, containing the thrilling stories of *The Fatal Sisters*, and *The Tiger's Governor's Message*, and a large amount other interesting reading, will be published and sale at four cents a copy this afternoon.

MAINE TEMPERANCE UNION.

The next annual meeting of the Me. Temperance Union will be held in the Baptist meeting house Aug. 21, commencing on Wednesday, the second day of February next, and continuing through the following day.

All friends of Temperance, throughout the State, are earnestly and cordially invited to be present.

It is hoped the number of our Washingtonians will be large.

The principal object of the meeting is to determine whether it is right to apply the law to the question, whether it is right to apply the law to business of rum-selling; and if right, whether it is expedient to apply it now. Many friends of Temperance believe the traffic's more mischievous than any other vice; and

especially, that the utmost rigor of the law should be enforced against it. They also believe

if existing laws are insufficient for this purpose, immediate measures should be taken to secure the enactment of such laws as will put an effectual stop to the traffic. All this may be attempted in a spirit of kindness towards the rum-seller; while the vice of rum-selling, is held in utter detestation.

"Too fast, too far," has long been urged against

friends of Temperance. We retort: TOO FAST,

but fast, has the business of rum-selling been car-

ried on?

C. A. STACKPOLE,
F. M. SABINE,
ASA WALKER,
ARTHUR CAVERNO,
WM. H. DOW.

Executive Com. of Northern District.

All papers in the State are respectfully re-

quested to copy this notice.

CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Bangor Female Charitable Society, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 28th, at the residence of Mrs. Amos Patten, 36th St. 3 o'clock, P. M.

All the members are earnestly requested to be present.

M. C. H. DUREN, Secy.

DIED.

In Cambridge, Mass. 3d inst., in the 78th year of his life, Rev. Dr. Alford Professor in Harvard University, and father of Rev. F. H. Hedge of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Frankfort.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 5, Sch Rio Grand, Wardwell, Boston.

Memoranda.

At Boston, 4th, from Portland, Thomaston, Ulmer, Dr. H. Hale; Ann Maria, do; Allen N. York; Van Slyck, Proctor, Pachy, Philadelphia.

At Ellington, 1st, sch St Leon, Babson, Baltimore, &c.

On the cargo of sch Albion, of Hampden, from N. Port of Frankfort, wrecked on Stage Island, was saved a damaged lot, and sold by auction last inst.

New York, 2d, schs Peru, Parker, Luree; Mary Anne, Foster, Matthias; Lexington, Wmss, Frank-

lin, Foster, Machias; Lexington, Wmss, Frank-

